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A POLITICAL, NEWS, COMMERCIA AND FAMILY JOURNAL

W.A.W The Central Organ of Public Sentiment in Tennesses.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Subscription Price Reduced

WHEN DEVICE

THE GENTINE Crowd was never before seen in the country. They came from all the adjoining counties. The best estimate puts the number at about twelve hundred, and I don't have seen one more. Of these, at

EDULTORS: I CHARGE CALLOR Now is the Time to Subscribe.

MIK OF E SHILLES

where of Mankeyes the Phase and their By a consolidation of the ash ISPATCH, and by the generous and united apport of the Union and Dispared by the patrons of both the former papers, the Proprie-tors are enabled to present a Newspaper biths. to unsurpassed in this city or State.
IN FULLINESS AND ACCURACY

EWS, our paper will compare favorably lith best in the entire country; and in saying me only repeat the expressions of many patrons, who are most capable of judging in

conservange); parti bare zaque;

In the Political Interests of the People,

The UNION AND DISPATCH, as hereto fore, will take the Constitution and laws for its guide; and in the discussion of all the new and intricate questions and issues arising out of the extraordinary condition in which the country i placed, it will adhere to the principles an teachings of the founders and expositors of our vering earnestness and faith the rights and intests of all the States, and the essential princiles which constitute the basis of the Republic. sphold, to the utmost of our ability, the union of the States under them. Feeling that they re endangered by the revolutionary schemes of

Radical politicians who now hold the Legisative power of the Government, we shall abate thing of our past opposition to their mea-With these views, which are no less than resound convictions, we cannot and will not esitate to defend the unfortunate South the aspersions and impositions heapen upo the people, and uses that Justice and Riour shall

Our Manufacturing and Domestic Interets.

We shall constantly admonish the Southern copie to be self-reliant, and shall do what we nay be able to induce the establishment anufactories in our midst for our home pronets. To this end we will pay special attention to the cour and statustics of manufacturing. and exert ourselves to encourage the diversifieation of Southern industries and the development of Southern resources. small Results allow

Our Financial and Commercial Column.

Every department of business has an immediate interest in the markets of the country, and in its financial fluctuations and condition. The man who falls to keep himself properly advised as to the rise and fall of the markets, as controlled by the laws of demand and supply and the relative condition of the currency, is exposed to constant loss, and must necessarily fall behind his more intelligent and enterprising neighbors. In order to make our paper valuable as well as interesting, we shall continue to make this a sructal PRATURE. Our Daily Market Reports, domestic and foreign, by telegraph, and our City Reports, gotten up at heavy expense, have challenged the commendation of our best business men; while our current Financial Reports from all the leading aloney centre the country are fuller than have ever cublished by any other journal in Tennessee.

Jpon the Subject of Agriculture And kindred topics, we shall also give an ex tensive variety of valuable and interesting matter-the best adapted to the farming classes or our State, which will, in a great measure, supoly the place of a family agricultural paper.

AL REPORTS AND AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

MARKET P. WILLIAM For the Family Circle,

And for the special pleasure and profit of the roung, each week we will give a general literary and religious miscellany. Nothing shall find its way into our columns urfit for the perusal the mothers and daughters of the land. Depreeating the demorafizing sensationalism of many contemporary journals, we shall eachew that character; striving to give the roader substantial matter, preferring to be useful rather than

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

in view o the necessities of the logal profession, and the general public interest attacking to the many new questions coming before our adicial tribunals, we will publish all the important decisions of the Supreme Court, from official sources, which may be relied upon as

REDUCTION OF RATES

gratified at being able to state that very large increase in the number of our Daily and Tri-Weekly subscribers enables us to reduce the price of subscription to these editions We do so the more cheerfully because the necessities of the people, in the impoverished condition of our stricken section, requires such coucessions as can be reasonably made in their interests. From and after the let January, therefore, our .

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NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

VOL. XXXIV-NO. 214. NASHVILLE. TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

duion and Disputch. SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

argest Circulation in City and State. SMITH COUNTY.

itokes on the Stump-A Liliputian Jeffreys-" Leaving the Foul Party Weather and Crops. SMITH COUNTY, Aug. 8, 1868.—Once more I undertake to place at your disposal, in a brief manner, some items in regard to occurring events in this region. Weeks ago it was announced in large bills that a Radical gathering would take place at New Middleton, at which Bill Stokes and others would hold forth. To-day that gathering came off, and Stokes was there, and so were the other speakers, such as they were. It was a large guthering, but such a motley

think there was one more. Of these, at least two-thirds were negroes, leaving only four hundred whites. Two hundred of these were from the countles of Wilson, DeKalb, Putnam, Jackson and Macon, leaving not more than two hundred of the while people of this county present, and fully half these were Conservative Demorate present as Tookers-on. It is a fact, very encouraging in itself, that very few of the decent men who have been acting with the Radical party in this county, were pre-

the Radical party in this county, were present, and those few held themselves aloof from the disorderly and uproarious proceeding. They showed evident disgust.

Stake spoke his speech, and we have not word to write sgainst it. Not that he untered one word that we could approve, but it it was so work! If he will make that speech all over the district we can forgive much of the past—the Duncan letter and the speeches at Alexandrin and Cherry Valley, his nameless outrages at Carthage and Granville, etc. In comparison with his speeches since he has been a Radical-Rebel, that in day was as the replayer to the tornade, as the mildress of the lamb to the rapacity of the wolf. The speech was a very poor one, and bad in spirit; but there was so much less low-down, vulgar abuse and ignorant brag, than heretofore, or than we gnorant brag, than heretofore, or than we

But whatever Stokes' speech lacked in leness, was made up by a fellow named Hamilton and by our carpet-bag member of the Legislature. They appealed to the lowest passions and fears of the negroes, and the latter declared that if the disfrangovernment and institutions. It will endeavor chised intended to vote or die, they had as it was thought to have a possible squinting to guard with vigilance and defend with unwa- well make up their minds to die, for vote at negro suffrage to which, in all possible they never should. Our Circuit Court has been in

expected, that we are almost disposed to

Iwo weeks. We have Circuit Judge, Hoo. We shall oppose all invasions of there, and A. McClain, in many respects a good one and of some ability as a jurist, but unfortunately, exceedingly egotistic, and much puffed up with his own importance. He took the occasion of his charge to the grand jury on the first day of the present form to deliver a low harang, which disgusted every man that heard it, no matter what his political opinions. He showed the venom of his partisan feelings still stronger when a gentleman summoned as a juror in answer to the inquiry, "Are you a legal voter ?" answered, "No, but I hope to be He flew into a furious passionfined him and threatend to send him to jail. Only think! A man fined and abused and threatened with the juil for expressing the natural hope of becoming a legal voter. Have we a Lilipatian Jeffreys

> As I have intimated, the decent men are leaving the Eadical party in this county. I am not mistaken in this. The evedent dishonesty and incompetency of their leaders is having its effect. What honest man can prefer a negro to a while man? What honest man will take one dolfar and fifty cents a day, good and lawful money of the United States, more than the law allows him? What honest man burden the workingman with taxes beyond enddrance to keep himself and fellow plunderers in office? What has gone with the seven hundred thousand dollars of taxes collected in 1866; the fifteen hundred thousand collected in 1867; the hearly two millions being collected this year? Where is the school tax taken to Nashville but never returned to the counties? Why, with all this money drawn from us, is the State under protest? What have they done with all this money? Some have hoped the present Legislature would do something to remove the disabilities

We are having fine rains and the corn rop promises an abundant yield. LOOKER ON.

LETTER FROM NIAGARA. Visitors at the Falls-The Chinese Embassy-The Buffalo Board of Trade,

NIAGARA FALLS, August 10, 1868 .-There has been an immeuse number of visitors here this season, and all our hotels are doing well, as well as the backmenthat class of people who make it a point to charge as much as possible for the smalles mount of service. The Cataract House and International are both full to overflow ing to-day, and more than 1500 travelers

Hon, Anson Burlingame (American Mandarin) with the Chinese Embassy consisting of eight official Chinamen, with five servants, arrived on Saturday, and the flag of the Celestial Empire was thrown to he breeze from the hotel where they stop, The Mayor of Buffalo, with thirty or forty members of the Board of Trade of that city, reached here on Saturday, night to invite the Chinamen to visit Buffalo. So they arranged a formal visit, and the gentlemen from China "dressed up" and met the "Buffalo boys" in the private

parlors of the International. Mr. Rogers, the Mayor, stood in front of Mr. Burlingame and the other Chinese mandarins, and read a long and tedious speech about how glad they were to see them, and how delighted they would be for them to visit the city of Buffalo, and how glad they would be if a large number of the followers of Confucius would immigrate and settle in the said city of Buffalo, etc., etc. Also, he told them about the late rebellion, how futile it was, and about several | with the party only to violate its platform other things which the igentlemen from Canton seemed not to care a "row of pins"

Burlingame replied in a speech, declining the great honor of going | auguration of civil government in Tennesto Buffalo. He said that the embassy was | see, I am in no manner responsible for the empowered to visit and make treaties with | filiberal and unconstitutional law by which | for him."-Fauetteville Observer, Aug. 13. the Western powers, and they had made my fellow-citizens have been so ruthlessly a treaty with the United States, every line of which was favorable to China, and that they must pursue their mission, and could not therefore turn aside, and accept invitations for particular cities. He thanked mand, their mischievous machinations, as virtually admitted that the platform was

ness intended, etc. The new suspension bridge is progressing very well, and will be one of the strongest and best bridges in the country, when finished. It is not far below the falls. Some four hundred or five hundred tonrists are over on the other side, at the Clifton House and other places.

opera house proprietor, purchased 4000 son, all the issues in controversy in the be paid. This is a vital question with the acres of Jersey sait marsh mendows, at a having been chosen, in every way worthy cost of about \$16 per scre. After draining to lead the lovers of constitutional liberty and reclaiming it at an average outlay of \$83 to victory, I am unwilling, by su- cording to contract in "the lawful money per acre, he is now offered nine hundred pineness or inaction, to occupy a of the United States."-Columbus (Ohio dollars per acre for the entire property, doubtful position. Heretofore our Stateman. dollars per acre for the entire property, thus yielding him a profit of millions, if he chooses to close the bargain,

THE FRANCHISE LAW. An Important Statement - The His-

shall have a government at all -a govern-ment whose comenting bonds is the Con-stitution as our fathers made it, and regutory of the Disfranchisement of the White Men in Tennessee, From the Memphis Appeal. I thank you for the correction, in the columns of the Appeal of to-day, that I am not one of the Radical leaders. I am not only not a Radical leader, but I am not a only not a Radical leader, but I am not a Radical at all. It is true, that in January, 1885, in conjunction with Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor, and other leading men then in the State, I participated in the convention which submitted amendments to the Constitution, and inaugurated measures whereby civil government was re-established in Tennessee. Then there were but two classes—Union men and Secessionists—and our sole object in the movement, as I understood it, was to relieve our people of the operous exactions and tyrannical sway of the military commanders, who ruled over us, with as sublime a contempt for the rights and privitunity. and Very respectfully, J. B. BINGHAM. Memphis, Aug. 12, 1868,

sublime a contempt for the rights and prividivine. I was honored with a place on the Business Committee to which all propo-sitions had to be referred for report before action by the convention. There was much action by the convention. There was much diversity of opinion, even among the most sagacious members, as to the elective franchise. The war was still being waged, and its existence was of uncertain duration. Then, as now, some few were for wholesale distrational same was to their were for the most liberal policy possible under the circumstances. Finally, after nearly two days deliberation on the subject, the Business Committee submitted an article for soffrage, which excluded no one from the privilege of franchise except the Governor

mittee to the convention. It was opposed by the delegates from East Tennessee in proviso to the first section, Article IV, of the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be disqualified from voting in sny election, on account of color, who is now by the laws of this State a competent witness in a court of justice against a white man," phases, not only East Tennessee, but hearly heestire convention, were bitterly opposed. So strong was the pressure against this feature of the suffrage article—a feature, however, which still remained in the Constitution, because unaffected by any act of

the convention—that there was a subsequent meeting of the Business Committee to madify their original report. By a vote of the majority, that report was modified by leaving out the article on suffrage altogether! and, in lieu of it, at the instance of Mr. Maynard, the ninth section of the chednie was inserted, giving power to the first Legislature assembling under the amended Constitution, to determine "the qualifications and the limitation of the lective franchise;" and, as thus modified he report was submitted to the convention and adopted. It was contended, and not without some show of reason, that the war was then in progress, but the situation might be changed before the Legislature onsummated their work, and then they

could afford to be even more liberal than had been proposed in the convention. It was with this understanding that I gave my assent that the franchise question should be remitted to the Legislature at all, The first Legislature under

nstitution assembled at Nas 3d day of April, 1865, and on the 21st day of April-just eighteen days thereafter Cien. Lee and his army surrendered, hosfull knowledge of all the facts and circumority of the Union men of Tennessee, as learly expressed at the convention of the January previous, not only did not evince more illiberality than had been proposed by the convention pending a state of war, but months after hostilities had ceased on the 5th day of June, 1865-actually perverted and prostituted the power which from the white men of the State. Vain perverted and prostituted the power which hope! Our only hope of legal redress is in had been conferred upon them, and passed the success of the great Democratic party | "An act to limit the elective franchise." which excludes from the privilege of suffrage a very large portion of the people of Tennessee. As soon as the act was made public through the columns of the Bulletin, of which I was then editor, I denounced it as grossly proscriptive and flagrantly un-constitutional; and from that day to this I have not ceased to make war upon it as one of the most iniquitous and unjust

measures that ever disgraced the stainte book of any State. This franchise act is the one distinctive dge of Radicalism in Tennessee. Until its adoption by the Legislature, there was no Radical party in the State. It was devised not in the spirit of liberal statesman ship or fraternal concord, but entirely in the interest of party. It was to keep the State government and the members of the Legislature in power, and not to promote peace and harmony among the people of the State, that it was originally enacted, and it is now insisted upon, as was recently affirmed by Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, in his speech before the present Legislature, in order to keep the Radicals of Tennessee "on top," When it was found that the original franchise act would not keep the party in the ascendant, then it was that negro suffrage" was resorted to; and even that is now contumaciously persisted in while an overwhelming majority of our white citizens, embracing many of the largest tax-payers, are made aliens in their own land—a land which many of them would die to save. No such example of selfish partisanship, and of outrage on the principles of free republican government can be found outside of the limits of Tennessee; and it is to be hoped that the Republican party of the Union, which is soletanly committed to universal suffrage,

will frown indignantly upon the miserable faction in this State, who assume affiliation and ignore its professed principles. You will thus perceive that while I was a Union man, co-operated with other Union men in devising means for the inprescribed; but that, on the contrary, I have, from the first inception of their iniquitous scheme to the present moment, opposed, with whatever vigor I could com-

friend of Andrew Johnson, and a consistent the opinion they should be paid in gold supporter of his administration; and as that others contended that they should be such, desired his nomination, above all paid in "legal tender," and that those who others, as the candidate of the Conserva- so contended had the law on their side; tive party of the nation of the ensuing but that instruct as these bonds will not Presidential election. It seemed to me to be due for some time yet, they concluded be eminently proper to make that man our that it would be better, for party considera-THE New York Sun says S. N. Pike, the leader who antagonized, in his own per- tions, to say nothing as to how they should political contests have related to mere questions of policy in the adminis-

last now forced upon the country, the issue. a neither more por less than whether we

lated by laws passed in consonance therewith. In such a contest I shall not be an idle or indifferent spectator. Believing permanent peace and prosperity line in the election of Seymonr and Blair, I shall range myself among their supporters, with: a determination that however others may labor with more ability and success, to be excelled by none in persistent and zealous, labors in attending so glorious a consummation. To this end I propose, during the pending curves, to address the Union men of Tennessee, and all others, from the hastings as often as I may have oppor-

THE GROUND-SWELL.

The Endicals and the People-Prospects for the Presidency-The Popular Impulse against Radicalism Overwhelming. 17195 odl lo sense From the New York Herald, Aug. 11

Prom the New York iteraid, Aug. 11.
Oregon is normally a Republican State, but this year it has gone completely over to the Temocrats. In the previous election it had about its most Republican instantly giving that decision on political issues that is natural with a population supplied in a great degree from regions having the most active sympathy with the Radical spirit; yet this year it gives an unmistakably definite majority on the other side. This is a very significant fact in an election in such a State, coming immediately after the party with, which it asually acts has put its Presidential candidates in the field. Kentucky is another State whose people have recently given formal expression to their political predilections. The election in this State has taken place since the naming of the Presidential candidates on both sides, and Kentucky not only goes for the Demo grats—we should expect that—but it Demograts—we should expect that—but it goes their way by such an overwhelming majority as indicates that other political opinions have hardly force enough there to keep themselves alive. Here, then, are two States that have gone to the Democrats after their people have been able to perceive the drift of Presidential movements. One is an old slave State, not. able to perceive the drift of Presidential movements. One is an old slave State, not, however, the most fiercely Democratic of the slave States even in the old times—a State that did not nominally go with the South in the war, but had its sympathies that way, yet was thought to be safely enough organized to do better for the Kepuhlicans than in previous years. The other is a free Northern State, peopled by that sort of community that our political history shows as always the readiest to be aggressive, to take the side of any party ovements. One is an old slave State, not, aggressive, to take the side of any party that calls itself the party of progress, and that is much less susceptible of conservative

ndhence than older communities. From these facts of the situation, it is evident that the popular impulse against be certain characteristic and brutally offenthe Radicals, which began two years ago and seemed to culminate in the fifty thousand majority against that party in the Empire State, has yet lost none of its momentum. It was deeper than most men hought. It had fast hold upon the ulti nate convictions of each man, and thus b came the positive purpose of the mass, add t is doubtful if there is any power to stop progress.

The nominations have had no effect up on it. The sudden recognition of the Radi cals that they had gone too far, in their as saults on everything dear to the people, and their consequent halt, came too late. The promise of honest government that they make in presenting the name of Grant he assurance that their future views of naional necessities shall be taken from the tandpoint of the commander who saved the country-all this is quite unheed So is the threat from the other side, given with the name of Seymour, that everything shall be construed in favor of the men who endeavored to break the government to pieces. Popular will goes forward blind to all, conscious only of its stored up determi-nation. Individuals are nothing. There tilities ended, and peace was inaugurated. nation. Individuals are nothing. Ther And yet the Tennesee Legislature, with a is no charm in any name. The contest of full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances under which the franchise question was remitted to them, and in utter disregard of the wishes of an overwhelming manifest the country and its laws, as well as against the country and its laws, as well as against humanity practiced by the Radical leaders. could have brought the people to this mood and wrought the conviction that no other danger is so great as for that party to continue in power. * *
It seems consistent with all the facts, therefore, that the reaction against the Radical egislation and reconstruction shall go on

as it began, sweeping State after State, and finally sweeping the nation. But taking the men as they are and the situation as it is, we can only hope that to whichever side victory inclines it will give no doubtful voice. Let the decision be positive—one side or the other—for therein is our only safety. From an election ngenuity dispute we will have a civil war. some of the Southern States are preparing

this possibility in making laws to take the vote for President from Democratic com-munities and give it to Radical Legisla-tures. Should the Republican candidate be elected only in virtue of these maneuvers it will take another war to put down the protest against him. Should the election turn on any one of many such con ingencies peace will be farther away than ever, and, therefore, it is to be hoped the Northern people themselves will make the

& NEGEO WHIPPED The Na hville correspondent of the Cin innati Gamete telegraphed the following to hat paper on the Sd imst to I I as a "Last Thursday night the Ku-Klux De nocracy in Lincoln county, six miles from Fayetteville, took a discharged colored oldier named Richard Moore, and whipped him until life was nearly extinct. His sole offense was that he had been a Federal

There is more truth in the statement han usually characterizes the Gazette articles. Richard Moore was whipped by some unknown persons, though not unme ciful, and not for being a Federal soldier, for he never was one; but for conduct that would have brought the same or worse onishment to a white man. slave Dick was recognized as a bad negro. ince emancipation he has gone "from bad to worse," adding insult and abuse to his other faults, and obtrusively boasting that no d-d white man should run over him," he "had been at the bottom, but was now : top rail," etc. No notice was taken of his course, until his outrages culminated in a wanton defamation of the character of a (Late of the Firm of Weakley & Yarbrough,)

CHEATONO THE PERSTEE-Houl R. W. Thompson is the reputed author of the Chicago platform. In his speech here he them very cordially, however, for the kind- well as against the Constitution, as of the drawn to cheat the people on the boad peace and welfare of the people of Tennes- question. He said there is a difference of pinion as to how the outstanding 5-20 It is known that I have been a fast bonds shall be paid. He said some held to

THE CADRESSERVED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of L. H. Carney, of Music estate of the county of Rutherford, who was on the 19th of July, 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition.

J. W. CHILDRESS, Jr., Mr. W. H. Carsp. of dramatic fame, has tration of the government; but in the con- become editor of the San Antonia Herald.

TENNESSEE NEWS. Postmaster Self is receiving frequent letters of inquiry from persons North, who

are desirous of making their homes among REVIVAL -- We learn that the Rev. Ja-A. Muse is conducting an interesting revival of religion at Screamersville near this place. Many have been converted and the interest is increasing.—Shelbyville Union,

Gol. R. A. Crawford returned home last Sunday morning. He will remain till cool weather before he goes to assume the duties of his office at Brazos, Texas. Col. James White, we learn, will go to his appointment at Matamoras at the same time. -Greeneville Union, Aug. 13. SPECIAL AGENT .- Andrew Johnson, Jr.

formerly of this place, but a resident of Mid-dle Tennessee since the war, has received the appointment of Special Agent, Post-office Department, for the State of Tennesunited States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico.—Greeneville Union, Aug. 13. Heavy as the rain fall of last Saturday

was in this locality, it was totally eclipsed by the deluge of the ridge. From Brighton to Salem on the railroad, the water seemed par to come down solid, and soon the car wheels were rolling on a track that was submerged two or three fees. The bridge at Beans creek was damaged, but was repaired on Sunday. Fineticille Observe, Aug. 13.

Acquirence.—The courtmartial at Weshington, has acquitted Lieut. Payne, much to the disgust of the parties who caused the proceedings. The principal charge against the Lieutenant was, that while stationed at Knoxville he occasionally associated with gentlemen. This, without being a violation of army regulations, was deemed by Radicalism as sufficiently offensive to warrant a courtmartial.—Athers Post.

Omile Found.-We learn that after dark yesterday evening, an infant was found in the office and in the bed of one of our county officers. The little waif, when

their way in, against the protest of the ladies, and proceeded to help themselves to what they wanted. When Willis came they were sitting at the table, enjoying themselves, having driven away the ladies sive remarks. A few words sufficed to explain the situation, when he passed into another apartment, procured a double-barreled shot gun, and returned to the dining room where the negroes were feasting. One started up, and being shot by Willis, fell dead across the table; the other ran out, but was shot and killed when barely past

Two of the Confederate leaders, Buchanan and Magruder, of Md., having lost all during the war, the cause in which they were engaged, their property, and their fu-ture means of prosperity, and one of them (Euchanan) his leg, on the ram Tennessee, the New York Tribuye makes it the occasion of denunciation that they have each received some small pittance in the way of office in the State of Maryland. The hatred manifested towards those once in arms, pgainst the Union is as vindictive as it is unnatural. In one breath we hear the cry of "Let us have peace," and in the next-the ery of war, hate and malice. If these people are to be cursed even in their efforts to live, what sort of peace is expected? It is not enough that they are continually reminded of their rebellion against the government, but they are denounced even in their honest efforts to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. This is the way the Radicals seek to give peace to the

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Chairman of the Faculty, aug2 tf* Postofice, University of Virginia.

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Are prepared to fill orders for Lumber to any extent upon the most favorable terms upon short IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE Approved December 12, 18%, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the hotes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of Jarmary, 1889, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER Trustee.

In a first day of Jarmary, 1889, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER Trustee.

COTTON PLANTATION. ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE ARKAN-lefterson county-above overflow-550 perus spen land; emprovements good, Will be rented from one to live years on most inversible to W. HORTON, or NEWSOM & CO.,

nug5 wit Nashville, Tenn. Mashville Banner and Memobie Avalanche opy to amount of \$3, and send bill to this office. The Sisters of Mercy WILL REOPEN THEIR ACADEMY ON STACEY HOUSE, Church Street, Nushville, Tenn. First Monday of September, 1868.

THIS POPULAR HOUSE HAVING BEEN horoughly renovated and relitted, is now for the reception of guests, beral arrangements made with permanent oarders, and first-class accommodations, 1923 3m C. A. PONTLEY, Propr. TENNESSEE HOUSE,

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